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# Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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# JAPANESE FORCES TAKE CHANGTEH STRONGHOLD

## 2-RANK PROMOTION GIVEN 7 NAVY AIR UNIT LEADERS FOR FEAT IN PACIFIC WAR

### Revealed in 12th Conferment of Honors to Men In Naval Service

### 27 CIVILIANS NAMED

### Special Distinction Honors Are Awarded to Captain Hihata And 46 Others

The posthumous promotion by two ranks of seven commanders of Imperial Naval Air Units for their distinguished exploits in the War of Greater East Asia stands out in the 12th conferment of posthumous honors on Navy officers and men who laid down their lives for the country in the war announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of December 5.

The late officers accorded the high honors for their gallantry in the Philippines, the East Indies, eastern New Guinea, the Indian Ocean, the Coral Sea, the East Pacific, etc are:

"Lieutenant Tetsutaro Suzuki who was promoted to Commander under date of February 3, 1942.

"Lieutenant Masao Asai who was promoted to Commander under date of February 19, 1942.

"Lieutenant Kuniji Kobayashi who was promoted to Commander under date of May 7, 1942.

"Lieutenant-Commander Kakuichi Takahashi who was promoted to Captain under date of May 8, 1942.

"Lieutenants Joichi Tomonaga and Masajchi Ogawa who were promoted to Commander under date of June 5, 1942.

"First-Class Sub-Lieutenant Junichi Sasai who was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander under date of August 26, 1942."

**Civilians Also Honored**

In addition, the Order of the Golden Kite has been conferred on 27 civilians in Navy service who died in harness, the Navy Ministry's announcement revealed.

The Navy officers and men now honored were among those who died gloriously between December, 1941 and April, 1943.

Forty-seven of the Naval recipients of posthumous honors including Captain Kurio Hihata have been awarded Shukunko or Special Distinction the announcement added.

The Navy Ministry's announcement follows:

"The Imperial order for the conferment of posthumous honors on Navy officers and men and civilians in Navy service who died in the War of Greater East Asia has been announced today. The present recipients of honors were among those who died gloriously between December 1941 and April 1943.

"Forty-seven of the Naval recipients, including Captain Kurio Hihata have been awarded Shukunko (Special Distinction).

"Twenty-seven civilians in Navy service, including Jiusuke Ono, have been awarded the Order of the Golden Kite.

"The following three officers have had additional orders conferred on them in recognition of their meritorious services:

"Commander Joichi Tomonaga has been additionally awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Lieutenant-Commander Junichi Sasai has been additionally awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenant Kenzo Sugano has been additionally awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun."

The two-rank promotions of the seven officers was announced by the Navy Ministry in a separate communique issued at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

Captain Hihata, who received special distinction honors, participated in staff work and was highly instrumental in several brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Navy. He died valiantly while directing operations at a certain front.

Captain Kakuichi Takahashi as

(Continued on Page 2)

### The Terror of the Enemy

Over an enemy airdome on the New Guinea front, one of the much boasted P-38's is hit by the accurate fire of a Japanese airman and spurs smoke before the dizzy dive to death. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Soaring majestically over the waves of the Pacific, a "never miss" torpedo plane of the Imperial Navy lays its projectile of certain destruction as a hot gift to Nimitz. (By Courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

## KNOX LESS HAUGHTY ON GILBERT BATTLE

### Admits Japanese Stamina in Face of Fiercest Bombardment in History

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—Unlike his usual self, United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is pointing out the extreme difficulties facing the Americans in the Gilbert Islands campaign, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

It appears that the tremendous damage sustained by the United States armed units in the Gilberts area came as a profound shock to the American public, especially as it had been expecting an easy war with little sacrifice. By way of an excuse for admittedly the greatest disaster suffered in the history of American wars, the Administration and the naval and military authorities are describing the unexpected difficulties attending the operations against the Pacific bases of the Japanese, emphasizing the unexampled stiffness of Japan's resistance.

In an apologetic mood quite out of keeping with the braggadocio air usual with him, Knox told newsmen at a press conference today:

"In the Tarawa landing operations our warships and aircraft subjected the positions defended by the

(Continued on Page 2)

## RIBBENTROP THANKS JAPAN FOR CABLE

### Shigemitsu Expresses Indignation at Blind Bombing of German Capital

A message of heartfelt thanks was received Saturday from German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in reply to the latter's message of condolences for the victims of the new Anglo-American bestiality in blind-bombing non-combatants in Berlin.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's message said: "Allow me to express my heart-felt thanks for the message of condolences Your Excellency was good enough to send me, signifying Your Excellency's righteous indignation over the cowardly bombing of Berlin residential quarters by Anglo-American airmen and sympathy for the victims of their sadistic outrage. I assure Your Excellency that the senseless brutality perpetrated by the enemy has produced no other effect than to intensify the hatred of the incendiaries and murderers in the hearts of the German people and that it has only served to strengthen the ardent resolve of the German people to fight until victory is won and the criminals are brought to just-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Chungking Treasure House Falls To Japanese Forces

### Nippon Now Controls One of China's Richest Areas, Hukwang District, Noted for Its Rice, Tung Oil, Iron and Tungsten, All Invaluable for War Effort

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 4.—The so-called Hukwang district, the scene of the present major operations is situated in central China and is a key point for communications, forming the confluence of the Yangtze Kiang, which divides China into the west and east, and the Canton-Hankow and the Peking-Hankow Railway which divides China into the north and south.

The Hukwang district has been rightly regarded as the treasure house of the Chungking regime, which has suffered a tremendous economic loss due to its failure in the present campaign. The following gives an outline of the economic value of this important district.

The Hukwang area is a great rice producing center, surpassed in production only by Kiangsu Province. Thanks to the advanced irrigation system, rice fields thrive throughout the district. Among others, the district around Lake Tungting, the banks of the Siangkiang, Fengsui, and the Yuan rivers are noted for their excellent rice fields. The annual production of rice from the Hukwang district ranges from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 koku. In addition to the abundant rice crop, the area is noted as a producing center in China for wheat, kaoliang, Indian corn and beans.

This district is also rich in underground resources. China produces about 80 per cent of the world's production of antimony, and 90 per cent of the entire production of antimony in China is produced in the Hukwang district. China has been exporting all its antimony to foreign countries as an important war material. Many valuable iron mines, manganese and tungsten are also found in this district.

The Hukwang area also produces cowhides, the annual production being between 150,000 and 160,000 pieces, which are gathered in the neighborhood of Changteh between November and January. The bristles of pigs also occupy an important position among the products of the district, the annual production coming up to about 6,700 piculs, including 1,700 white bristles and 5,000 black. Tung oil, or the oil of paulownia, is obtained on the banks of the Fengsui and Yuan rivers, the annual production being about 660,000 piculs. The fine forests in the Hukwang district produce excellent lumber, which can be floated down the Siangkiang and the Yuan rivers to Lake Tungting. The lumber of this district includes oak, cryptomeria, pine, and maple.

We can easily imagine the feelings of the Chungking regime over the loss of such important and valuable economic resources.

## Daring Attack Is Described Of Attack on Enemy Carriers

### Peerless Navy Eagles, Dashing Into a Veritable Inferno of Shells, Severely Cripple Strongly Guarded Enemy Warships in Southern Waters

By RYOHEI YAZAKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—"A formation of enemy naval and other vessels grouped about aircraft carriers sighted."

This report, anxiously waited for by our airmen, was received on November 11 from a plane which had been sent out to look for the foe.

The enemy showed up, intent on hitting back at us, relying on his wealth of materials. His air reminded us of a wounded boar, gone mad at the sight of blood.

It was the same enemy that kept hanging around Bougainville Island. He had dared to come out, in spite of the fact that he had lost two aircraft carriers, four battleships, and numerous other vessels, more than 60 in all, in the First and Second Aerial Battles off Bougainville Island.

Our youthful airmen were heard saying to themselves as the report was received: "I shall die in the act of blasting enemy vessels."

Presently a plan was formulated under which our airmen were to fall upon the enemy in broad daylight. This was a strategy that is peculiar to our dauntless navy Eagles.

The faces of our airmen were set with resolution not to stop until the enemy aircraft carriers had been sunk.

The usually fine southern weather suddenly changed. Clouds, as black as ink, covered the sky. There were rolls of thunder at short intervals. Howling winds shrieked through the stays.

These were circumstances that but strengthened the resolution of the navy Eagles.

The bombers took off. Torpedo planes followed at once. They were joined later by fighter planes.

The entire squadron was so large that they shut out the sky for a time.

Presently our navy Eagles were flying in the direction of Bougainville Island. By this time the thunder and rain storm had passed, and the southern sky was clear, except for columns of clouds, here and there.

Below lay a blue ocean which was as tranquil as though it had never known the ferocious air battles that had been fought over it for days on end a short time before.

Then, enemy aircraft carriers came suddenly into view. There were two of them. They were guarded by cruisers and destroyers.

The enemy vessels were proceeding in the form of a ring, a formation for which the enemy has a peculiar predilection.

The enemy may have become aware of our airmen. Planes were in the act of leaving the enemy aircraft carriers when our navy Eagles came.

"Dash in," came the order.

Our airmen at once attacked in broad daylight, a feat to which only the navy Eagles are equal.

The fire from the enemy's defense batteries were terrific. Anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns from all the enemy vessels exploded in the sky, and the shrapnel falling into the water caused splashes.

Enemy planes, mostly Grummans and Vought-Sikorsky P-38's, attempted to intercept.

Our fighter planes were the first to challenge the opposing planes. They were followed by the dive-bomber unit which, penetrating the barrage put up by the enemy, got near to the enemy aircraft carriers.

There was no bomb dropped from our bombers that missed its mark.

Several missiles landed on the deck of one of the enemy aircraft carriers causing a mighty explosion. A plane which was about to leave the carrier was blown to pieces.

One of our planes self-blasted itself on an enemy vessel which was already afire.

When the bombers had finished their deadly work, our torpedo-plane unit began its attack.

At a dangerously low altitude, just above the surface of the water, our torpedo-plane unit struck.

The enemy was seen firing their anti-aircraft guns on a level with the water.

Enemy fighter planes were up, and tried to intercept our airmen.

Extremely difficult were the conditions of our navy Eagles, but they were undaunted. They were composed.

Presently they discharged their torpedoes, which they did with unerring marksmanship.

Each of the torpedoes found its mark.

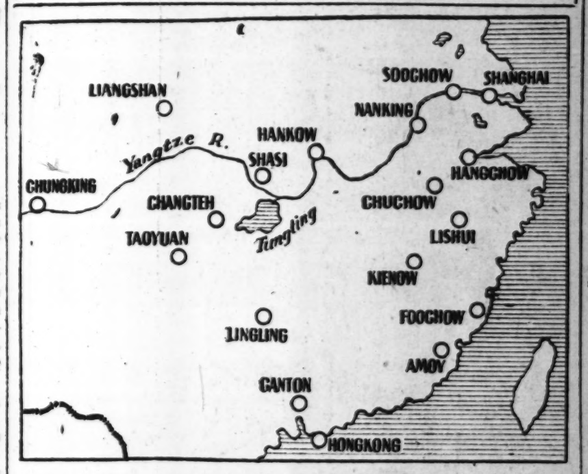
The attack being over, our bomber and torpedo-plane units started on their way back to the base.

Our fighter plane unit remained until they had brushed off the enemy machines that were molesting our bombers and torpedo-planes.

In the battle one enemy cruiser was sunk instantaneously and three large-sized destroyers and two large-sized aircraft carriers were heavily damaged.

Night came. Our torpedo-plane units went into action again. This time it damaged one enemy battleship, heavily damaged and set afire one large-sized cruiser and one destroyer.

### Strategic Base Falls




Changteh, one of the most powerful bases of Chiang's army, fell on Friday to the Japanese Forces after heavy fighting.

## First Eye-Witness Account Of Fierce Changteh Battle

### Action Against Walled Town, Claimed Impregnable By Enemy, Started From Ouchihkou Area on Nov. 11—Terrific Combats Staged

Domei

CHANGTEH, December 1.—Subjected to a terrific Japanese air and land assault, Changteh, which the enemy 74th army had boasted was absolutely impregnable, has finally fallen. Standing on a corner of the new silence-enwrapped wall the reporter looks back and recalls the furious fighting which raged for the citadel.

With five years passing since the battle for the reduction of the Wuhan area, the enemy forces regarded it as certain that the Japanese Forces would advance to Changteh and had hastened the fortification of the walled city. They had the Yuan River defending the city in the south, and in the mountain ranges of Taiyangshan in the east and Huishan and Hofu mountains in the west they had built fortresses. They turned the numerous three to five meter heights surrounding the city into pillboxes or dugouts and set up barbed wire barricades there.

They also laid mines everywhere, as well as cutting the principle roads and building tank traps. Three-layer-deep positions were set up by the walls in the east, west and north with strategic points having field gun and trench mortar positions. And in the most solid positions from which, they boasted, one man would be able to beat off 10,000, they distributed the 74th army, one of the best units of Chiang Kai-shek's central army. In such a manner they faced the Japanese Forces.

**Action Started From Ouchihkou**

The X X Unit started action from the Ouchihkou area on the night of November 11 and smashed the enemy 44th army in the delta region to the southwest of Tungting Lake, from where they circled westward and tore through the wild mountains of Tungshan. The curtain to the battle for Changteh was raised on November 21 when the crack X X Unit reached the first enemy lines of defense west of Changteh at the Huishan and Hofu mountains.

Up till then the enemy had been resisting with the stress laid in the north, but panic-stricken by this Japanese move to the west, gradually moved its troops and resisted stubbornly. After one day's furious fighting the Japanese Forces seized the Huishan and Hofu mountains and with that momentum pursued the enemy and rushed into the Changteh basin. Through the heavy mist on the morning of November 22 they forced their way into Hsiaoshengtzu, three kilometers west of Changteh.

At about this time the enemy brought its main force into a position facing this Unit and with all heavy firearms directed in its direction kept up heavy fire day and night. Against these enemy forces the Japanese Forces let loose with X X guns and subjected the enemy to a concentrated bombardment. Japanese air units too cooperated in this action. Huge units of fighters and bombers strafed the enemy troops and blew them up together with their pillboxes.

Through this the infantry units pushed forward, avoiding mines and advancing step by step. Death-defying units were organized on November 24 and at dusk they charged in against the enemy strongholds of Laolukov and Changshengkiao. They, however, did not succeed until nearly noon on November 25.

**Close In On Changteh**

Meanwhile, the Unit which had advanced eastward from the vicinity of Taoyuan closed in on Changteh from beyond the Yuan River and the X X Unit which had advanced westward from the Tehshan area approached the east gate of the citadel. The X X Unit positioned itself for a drive against the north gate and the 15,000 troops of the enemy 57th and 58th divisions were encircled in the four kilometer square area having Changteh in its center.

Seeking to break the encirclement, the enemy forces gathered near the west gate and lashed out in desperate counter-attacks against the front of the X X Unit. On the night of November 26, the Japanese Forces launched a general offensive. In coordination with the concentrated bombardment laid down by the Japanese artillery units, the engineer units worked in death-defying operations to blast the walls. A thin break was opened near the Hsiaosi gate on the morning of November 27. Counting on its numbers the enemy fought as if crazy with hand grenades, rifles and machine-guns and tried to stem the waves of Japanese Forces tearing in.

At 7:20 a.m. on November 28, after two days and nights of bitter fighting the stubborn enemy set-up broke down and part by the west gate was occupied by the X X Unit and the main body poured into the citadel. At the same time the X X Unit drove in from the north gate and engaged the enemy in furious street fighting. Air Units too cooperated with the land units from early morning and subjected the enemy to intense bombing and machine-gunning. In this manner did Changteh fall completely into the hands of the Japanese Forces.

### Extends Training Course

The Greater East Asia Training Institute which has lately extended its period of two years by adding another year will take in 200 new students in April next year. Upon graduation they will be dispatched to various places in the Southern Regions through the recommendation of the Institute.

## 18,497 FOE KILLED

### 'Impregnable' Base in Strategic Area Is Occupied Friday

The important Chungking stronghold of Changteh in the Lake Tungting area which the enemy boasted as impregnable fell before the onslaughts of the Imperial Army Forces at 11 a.m. on Friday, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Units which had been engaged in offensive operations against the Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone since November 2 dealt a thorough-going blow to the enemy and completely occupied the walled town of Changteh at 11 a.m. on December 3.

"The principal composite war results since the commencement of the foregoing operations up to December 1 (excluding those scored in the occupation of the walled town of Changteh) follow:

"Loss dealt to the enemy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bodies picked up by our side | 18,457 |
| War prisoners | 3,361 |
| Planes shot down | 14 |
| "War trophies: | |
| Guns | 74 |
| Firearms | 3,275 |
| "Loss on our side: | |
| Killed | 559" |

**'Impregnable' Stronghold Taken**

Domei

CHANGTEH, December 3.—The enemy which boasted that the Changteh stronghold was impregnable had been reduced to one-tenth of the original strength and only 700 troops remained to defend it when it fell, according to a statement of an enemy sub-lieutenant who surrendered to the Japanese yesterday.

Immediately prior to the capitulation of Changteh, the enemy strength was found to have been reduced by 90 per cent and the ammunition supply by 95 per cent. The Chungking troops had only a small quantity of rifle ammunition left, while their food store had almost run out. The men had gone three days without food while the officers ate only once a day. In despair the men began to agitate for the abandonment of the position that had become untenable.

Any attempt on their part to retreat, however, was suppressed by the field overseers who stood behind the lines, automatic in hand. Some of the troops that went mad under the strain killed their officers and deserted, while a battalion commander was shot dead by some of his men.

**9 U.S. Planes Downed**

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 4.—A powerful bomber and fighter formation of the Japanese Air Force on December 2 raided Suichuan, Kiangsi Province, and Nanyung, Kwangtung Province, shooting down or destroying nine enemy aircraft during the attacks, it was disclosed today.

The Japanese fighters accounted for seven enemy aircraft including four shot down in air combats with more than ten P-40's and P-55's over the Suichuan airfield. One plane was destroyed on the ground, while an additional two enemy fighters were heavily damaged.

Meanwhile, Japanese bombers blasted enemy installations, including the runway at Nanyung with heavy caliber bombs and also smashed one B-25 bomber on the ground. One Japanese plane deliberately smashed into enemy installations during the Suichuan raid.

**Indonesians to Reclaim Land**

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 4.—Members of the Youth Associations in Banjoemas Province will engage in the reclamation of wasteland and the development of cattle breeding and otherwise devote their spare hours to fulfill the province's extensive foodstuff output increase program. All district officers in that Province will maintain courses in agriculture and forestry for youths participating in the labor service.

# BIG TOLL SUFFERED BY U.S. IN GILBERTS

## 8,800 Yanks Said Killed When 7 Carriers Sunk, 4 Damaged By Japanese Forces

In the Gilbert fighting, one large-sized aircraft carrier and six medium-sized aircraft carriers, a total of seven enemy aircraft carriers, have been sunk, instantly or otherwise, and it is believed that the personnel losses accompanying these sinkings were not less than 8,800, according to Domei.

Supposing a large-sized aircraft carrier has a complement of 2,000, it means that 1,600 were killed in the sinking of one carrier in the Gilberts. Setting the complement of the medium-sized ones at 1,500 each, the six vessels sunk carried 9,000, of which 7,200 were killed or drowned when their ship went down. The total lost thus amounts to 8,800 lost.

In addition to the aircraft carriers sunk, were four carriers damaged. It is beyond doubt that the personnel losses on them too were considerable and it is certain that the total personnel losses suffered by the enemy were far beyond 8,800. The United States which boasts of its productive power may some day be able to build replacements for the vessels sunk. But the personnel losses are another matter to the enemy, which fears the losing of manpower more than anything else. The conflict which arose in America over the problem of the drafting of fathers reflected this American wish to avoid human attrition.

It is believed that the loss of nearly 10,000 carrier personnel since the start of the enemy counter-offensive in the Central Pacific in addition to the tremendous numbers killed in the fighting in Makin and Tarawa Islands will have much psychological effect in the United States.

In the furious Japanese-American fighting which has been going on in the Gilberts since November 19, when the enemy launched new operations in that area, the Japanese Navy-air arm, land units and submarines have moved swiftly and have dealt critical losses upon the enemy. The losses have been so great that Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, has been shocked beyond words, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, moved to terror, and other American authorities panic-stricken.

Foreign dispatches coming in daily report that the fighting "was the most bitter in all history" and that "the losses sustained were far beyond those sustained in Guadalcanal," revealing how tremendous was the blow dealt to the enemy. The United States navy, however, is sticking to its usual policy of hiding the true losses and in order to hold down the shock dealt to the people at a minimum has released partial figures on the losses sustained in the landing operations alone.

Unable, however, to stand the bitter bombardment of questions from reporters, the United States Navy on Thursday grudgingly announced for the first time the loss of one aircraft carrier, the Liscomb Bay, in the Gilberts. After the announcement, Nimitz added that the losses among the crew of the carrier were also serious.

In view of the fact that most of the air battles were fought at dawn or dusk, it is believed that, just as the enemy is admitting, the personnel losses in the instantaneous sinking of aircraft carriers, reached more than 80 per cent of the total crew.

## *Knox Less Haughty On Gilbert Battle*

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese to the fiercest artillery bombardment and bombing from the air in the world's history of wars. But the Japanese fortifications and dugouts withstood the attack with unexpected stamina. They endured the long and incessant gunfire with amazing fortitude. From the main guns of the battleships, the 16 inchers, to the 5-inch guns, we hurled altogether 2,200 tons of shells at the Japanese positions, while our aircraft dropped 700 tons of bombs upon them. Millions of machine-gun bullets were fired at them.

"In the recent air attack on Berlin, 2,300 tons of bombs were dropped and this has been called an air raid of unprecedented magnitude in the annals of war, but some 2,900 tons of high explosives were concentrated on Tarawa Island, within an area much smaller than the one subjected to the air raid. Thus in sheer intensity the bombardment of Tarawa is by far the more terrific.

"Now, those armchair strategists who don't know the circumstances may say that the war authorities have launched the attack without even ascertaining the lay of the land. On the contrary, we had made careful reconnaissance of the spot by air and took photographs of the prospective scene of action. It would have been impossible to know more about the island without actually landing there."

# THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIA

## Fateful Die Is Cast; Final, Gigantic Battle for Freedom Is Now About to Be Launched

By COBBER
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The importance of India is usually discussed only in terms of England. It is, as so much of the world knows to its cost, the "treasure-house" of the British Empire, the "cornerstone" of its foundation, and the very brightest jewel in its crown.

However, such terms as these are really rather misleading. It is, in fact, unfair to saddle other member-countries of the British Empire with the responsibility for what goes on in India. It is equally fallacious to assume that outlying nations of the Empire derive vast benefit—or any benefit at all—from this so-called "treasure-house." Not that India is poor; we know that it is enormously rich both in agriculture, minerals, and, indeed, most of the sought-after resources. But the benefit is derived, as it has been over a period of so many years, by England and not to any appreciable extent by the British Commonwealth of Nations in general.

As England draws upon the wealth of this "crown jewel," so also does she bear the sole responsibility for maintaining the social welfare of its 380 million inhabitants. The picture is not a very flattering one.

Right now, these teeming millions are in the throes of a serious famine; and the way in which this natural disaster is being tackled carries back our thoughts involuntarily to something that Charles Dickens once wrote in his tale of poor, starving, shivering Trotty Veck.

Alderman Cute, the picture of a well-fed and contented superior, was airing his views (anent Trotty Veck and the ill-fed masses in general) to a pair of his equally well-nourished cronies. "You see, my friend"—said the Alderman—"there's a great deal of nonsense talked about Want; 'hard up,' you know; that's the phrase, isn't it? Ha-ha-ha! . . . and I intend to Put it Down. There's a certain amount of cant in vogue about starvation, and I mean to Put it Down. That's all! Lord bless you"—said the Alderman, turning to his friends again—"you may Put Down anything among this sort of people, if you only know the way to set about it!"

That was Charles Dickens. . . 100 years ago; and that also is the Indian situation today! The picture, we repeat, is scarcely encouraging. If Dickens were alive today and able to witness the low type of life led by the masses in India, what scathing criticisms he would voice on this ruthless policy of Putting Down!

"The problem of self government for India is one which has been in discussion for many years, and on each occasion, England has succeeded in postponing the "evil day." But now the destined hour has struck for India, as for all the peoples of East Asia. The question of Putting Down or of Raising Up is to be definitely decided by the War of Greater East Asia.

India has answered the challenge.

The great patriot leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, has stormed the hearts of three hundred million Indians through the length and breadth of the East, gladdened and fired them with the battle-cry of "On to Delhi", rallied a crack national army, and capped his tireless efforts with the formation of a Provisional Government of Free India.

"The people of India"—states a declaration of this Provisional Government—"have awakened to the gravity of the situation and have come to take concerted action. Today, all India is able to strive for one purpose with one voice and with one will."

So the fateful die is cast; the final, gigantic battle for India is about to be launched.

## *2-Rank Promotion Given Naval Heroes*

(Continued From Page 1)

Commander-in-Chief of the X X Corps at the time of the Battle of Hawaii took part in the raids on Hickham, Wheeler and Ford airfields. He also participated, as Commander of an Attack Unit, in the operations in the Indian Ocean, the Coral Sea and elsewhere. After sinking the aircraft carrier Lexington by a daring torpedo attack, he was killed in action. He had made an exhaustive study of aerial warfare. After the outbreak of the war, he invariably acquitted himself creditably and won a name for himself as an ace air commander.

Commander Tetsutaro Suzuki as a patrol plane pilot participated in the operations in the Philippines, the East Indies and elsewhere and rendered distinguished services by offering invaluable data.

Commander Masao Asai as a fighter plane pilot had to his credit several dozen enemy planes shot down or set ablaze.

Commander Kuniji Kobayashi of a land combat plane Unit led a formation of X X planes and sank an enemy battleship of the California type and heavily damaged another of the Warspite type and a large-sized cruiser in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

**Sank Plane Carrier**

Commander Joichi Tomonaga led a carrier-based plane Unit in the battle at X X. After inflicting devastating raids on enemy air bases, he was forced to return because the fuel tank of his plane had been hit. No sooner had he returned to his base than he was ordered to attack an enemy aircraft carrier which had just been located. He knew he could not expect to return because, with repairs still incomplete, his plane could not carry enough fuel to insure a return flight. But no time was to be lost. Leading a formation, he marched out and, in defiance of intense enemy anti-aircraft gunfire and resistance by numerous enemy fighter planes, sank the enemy plane-carrier and heavily damaged a large-sized cruiser. Even after his plane was hit by enemy bullets and had burst into flames, he kept up the attacks and then body-crashed into the bridge of an enemy warship.

Lieutenant-Commander Junichi Sasai had to his credit a total of 181 enemy planes shot down, damaged and set ablaze in a short space of nine months. He met a heroic end in an air duel over Guadalcanal in August last year.

Commander Masaichi Ogawa took part as a bomber Unit Commander in the naval battle of Hawaii and in subsequent combats and acquitted himself creditably.

In the first attack in the Battle of X X, he rendered meritorious services. While a second attack was in preparation, the warship he was on board received enemy bombing and he was severely wounded. Nothing daunted, he kept on taking command. When his ship was on the point of sinking, he refused to leave and shared its fate.

During the China Affair, he Commander raided the Nanchang air base and had the daring to make a landing on the enemy airfield, to the astonishment of all.

## P.I. CREATES FOOD BUREAU

### San Victores Appointed Chief Administrator for New Office

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—In connection with the approval yesterday of the creation of the Office of Food Administration by the National Assembly of the Philippines, the Malacanan announced the appointment of Jose San Victores Acting Executive Secretary as Chief-Administrator of the newly-created office at 6 p.m. today.

The new administrator is invested with wide powers enjoying the same rank and emoluments as a Minister of State. It is recalled that Mr. San Victores accompanied the President on the latter's first trip to Japan in the early part of October.

## Chiang Visits Indian Air Base

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 3.—Chiang Kai-shek and his wife are reported to have inspected the Chungking air forces training base in India on their way to Cairo and delivered an address encouraging the officers and men there, according to reports from New Delhi.

## SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMAT REVEALS BRITISH ANXIETY

### Britishers Are Worried Over Dangers Entailed in Protracted War

Domei

MADRID, December 3.—Asserting that the stringency of every-day life brought upon the population by protracted warfare must prove depressing to any visitor to London, a responsible South American diplomat, passing through Madrid on his way home from the British capital, revealed that the public in England had become extremely nervous as a result of the German announcements that retaliation against the Allied terror raids on Reich territory would be taken.

Anxiety in this respect was especially great among the more wealthy class of the population, who are making preparations to leave London this winter, as they recall too distinctly the striking power of the Luftffe as displayed in 1940-41, he also stated.

In conclusion, the South American diplomat pointed out that Conservative circles in Britain were greatly worried about the dangers entailed in the lengthy duration of hostilities, as evidenced particularly by growing dissatisfaction and strikes.

## WELFARE ORGAN FORMED

### Established for Malaians to Look After Interests in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, December 3.—With the object of looking after the interests of Malaians in Shonan and its vicinity, the Malai Welfare Association, non-political in nature, has been formed with the approval of the Mayor of Shonan, it was announced here today. All Malaians residing here automatically become members of the Association.

Abdul Kadir Bin Asmad has been appointed president of the Association, while Hussein Bin Ali and Onan Gin Siraj have been named respectively, vice-president and general secretary.

# SPORTS CARNIVAL BEGINS IN CAPITAL

## Five Axis, East Asia Nations Taking Part: Tennis, Soccer Games Played Off

The sports festival of Axis members and other nations of Greater East Asia which is being sponsored by the Japan Physical Promotion Society together with the collaboration of the German, Chinese and Manchoukuo Embassies, got under way yesterday with tennis and soccer featuring the opening day's program.

Japan made a clean sweep in the tennis matches held at the Denenchofu courts from 10 a.m. by scoring a 8 to nil win over the local German residents besides defeating the Indian residents team by 5 matches to nil. The German net team also scored a 5 to nil victory over the Indian team. The Indians who were handicapped by the surfacing of the court nevertheless put up a plucky fight.

Some interesting matches were staged in the Germany versus Japan tennis matches and although the Japanese side won every match played, some of them were keenly contested. Jiro Yamagishi, former Davis Cup star defeated Hesse, the German No. 1, in straight sets by 6-3 and 6-2. The loser however gave an excellent account of himself and the game was featured by scintilating play. The most interesting match of the day was the men's doubles between Uhara-Kusumoto and Soff and Hesse, which was won by the former pair after three hectic sets by the scores of 8-6, 3-6 and 6-3. Yamagishi and Tamae, Japan's No. 1 combination, had little difficulty in taking the measure of Schutte and Ludde-Neurath by the scores of 6-1 and 6-2. Uhara defeated Schutte in two sets 6-1 and 6-1, while Kashima also disposed of Ludde-Neurath by the same scores. Both of these matches were much closer than the score indicates with long rallies featuring the play.

In the Ladies' doubles, Viscountess Oura paired off with Miss Tominaga to defeat Mrs. Deppe and Mrs. Pfeifer 6-1 and 6-2. Miss Kamo won from Mrs. Sahl in straight sets 6-1 and 6-0 while Miss Miyagi beat Mrs. Deppe 6-0 and 6-1.

The teams were:

Japan: Yamagishi, Tame, Uhara, Kashima, Viscountess Oura, Miss Kamo, Miss Tominaga and Miss Miyagi.

Germany: Hesse, Baer, Ludde Neurath, Schutte, Soff, Mrs. Deppe, Mrs. Sahl, Mrs. Pfeifer.

India: N. V. Athiramani, K. M. Jainami, P. M. Relwani, G. Ramchand, P. Merwani.

Following an opening address by Baron Ryutaro Fukao, a soccer game was played between the resident teams of Germany and Manchoukuo which resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 3 goals to 0. The game on the whole was inclined to be scrappy as both teams seemed to lack practice. The game was even in the first half and no scoring took place until Baer, captain of the German side netted after 26 minutes of play had elapsed. The first half ended with Germany leading by 1 goal to 0. In the second half Pape scored in 15 minutes while Nierhoff completed the scoring by netting 30 seconds before time up. The teams:

Manchoukuo: H. Oh, Oyama, Ko, Boku, Shu; K. Oh, Han, Seki, Shu, Ri, Hon Oh.

Germany: Witt, Woike, Rauschkolb, Oppolene, Werner, Westphalen, Baer, Waschk, Nierhoff and Pape.

## *Ribbentrop Thanks Japan for Cable*

(Continued From Page 1)

ice."

The message which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu had sent read:

"Having learnt that a terroristic air raid was carried out by the enemy on Berlin, permit me to express my profound condolences for the victims of the Anglo-American atrocity and my conviction that the dastardly enemy action has only heightened the fighting spirit of the German people and stiffened their determination to fight on until final victory is won."

## HUNKIANG DAM READY FOR OPERATION IN 1945

### Work Ending 1 Year Ahead of Schedule; To Supply Power To 3 Manchou Districts

Domei

HSINKING, December 3.—The 150,000,000-yuan Hunkiang Dam now under construction will be completed in 1945, fully a year ahead of scheduled, it was revealed today. Upon completion, the Dam will supply power mainly to Tungpientao, Anshan and Antung districts.

Meanwhile, the giant Antung light metal plant, which is now being constructed will swing into action shortly.

With the construction of the Hunkiang Dam, which stretches across the Hunkiang River, a tributary of the Yalu River, Manchoukuo will have four big dams, including the Fengman and Suifeng Dams.

## INDIAN CADETS CONDUCT GRADUATION EXERCISES

### Finished Training to Assume Posts in India Areas When Wrested From British

Domei

SHONAN, December 3.—The graduation ceremony for cadets who have undergone training for posts of administrators in the liberated areas of India was held last night in the presence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and other high-ranking officers of the Indian National Army, as well as officials of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Presenting certificates to the graduates, Mr. Bose exhorted them to be prepared to surmount all difficulties, even at the risk of their lives in carrying out administrative construction duties in areas of India that soon would be liberated from British occupation.

The graduates have completed the minimum standard of military training, as well as administration and reconstruction courses.

## *12 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED OVER BUIN*

### *Over 135 Machines Repulsed by Ground Guns*

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 4.—A combined formation of about 20 enemy bombers and fighters attacked the Buin area on Bougainville Island on the morning of November 30. Our Ground Units immediately opened fire and shot down seven enemy planes. The damage on our side was very slight.

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 4.—On the morning of December 1, a total of 135 enemy fighters and bombers attempted to attack our positions in four places at Buin on Bougainville Island. The anti-aircraft batteries of Our Ground Units quickly challenged and downed five of the raiding planes. The damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

## British Destroyer Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—The sinking of the British destroyer, Powers, was announced today by the British Admiralty, according to London reports.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## Musical Corner

By ONAMUN-MSA.
Yasuko Asakura

A piano-recital was given by a gifted young lady pianist last Monday evening at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The program consisted of Bach-Busoni Chaconne, Brahm's Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel, a selection from Chopin (Barcarole, Op. 60 and Etudes, Op. 25 No. 1, 2, and 9, Op. 10 No. 3, 8, and 12) and Liszt's Liebestraum, Concert-Etude in D flat major and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

Her program commenced with the Bach-Busoni Chaconne in D minor, one of those happy transcriptions where the original works have been so freely and effectively treated that they not only constitute almost re-created original works but are often regarded as better than the originai works. The absence of the held-chords were amply compensated by thickening the harmonies and in the actual rendition by the proper use of the pedal. In this work, Miss Asakura showed an excellent comprehension of the work and her general phrasing, together with her discriminating tonal shading, were a source of much pleasure; some of those noble pathos and the stately rhythm of the work were brought out very well indeed.

In the Brahms, her logical pedalling was much responsible for the intelligibility of the passages, especially in the Fugue. In her Chopin items, despite some very refreshing phrasing, it was still her youthful vigor and feminine grace that seemed to overshadow everything else. In her Liszt, the first two items were given passing interest by the ease of the execution, but the last item seemed to have needed something more than a neat representation.

**The Composers' Association**

The second public performance by the Kokuritsu Sakkyoku Kenkyu Kai to introduce its members' latest efforts in composition was given at the Nippon Seinen Hall last Tuesday evening. The program included a Sonata for Flute and Piano by Sasaki played by Mori (flute) and Amachi (piano), two songs "The Youth of the Sea" and "Dialogue" by S. Tominaga song by R. Miyamoto (baritone) accompanied at the piano by Miss Y. Takahashi, a Sonata for Violin and Piano by M. Ozaki played by Miss Inamura (violin) and Miss Kurozawa (piano), three Songs ("The Voice I Remember", "After the "Dream" and "The Sunshine") by Sekihara sung by Harue Miyake (soprano) accompanied at the piano by Yoichiro Miyake, a Quartet for Strings by M. Morita played by the Nippon String Quartet, Five Short Songs ("Thither", "Armet", "On the Hill", "To the Hill" and "Early Autumn") by S. Fukai sung by Harue Miyake (soprano) accompanied at the piano by Yoichiro Miyake, and a Piano Quintet by Shibuya.

The Sonata for flute and piano contained some very interesting themes, but in the development section something got tangled up and, alas, it all ended up much too short! Tominaga's song "The Youth of the Sea" seemed to have given a favorable impression and the piano part, too, had something to say. The Sonata for violin and piano started with a very promising theme and the composition in a re-casted form would have a good chance of coming into its own, as there were many interesting points.

The three songs by Sekihara were sung excellently by the soprano and afforded an ample opportunity of genuine pleasure but, with the possible exception of the first item, one did not quite know whether the merit should go entirely to the singer or whether the compositions had some claim in the share, too. The accompanist proved to be very sympathetic in supporting her. Morita's Quartet beginning was very promising with some lovely harmonies here and there, but later it seemed to have lost its way and got rather ambiguous; of the three Movements, the second Movement was definitely the best with sprightly figurations running throughout the Movement in a very consistent form; while, the last Movement seemed to have gone astray again.

The Five Short Songs by Fukai were given passing interest by the excellence of rendition by the soprano who knew how to impart that sympathetic touch in every item she sang. Of the three Movements in the Piano Quintet by Shibuya, the Andante had some lovely moments and generally speaking, the piano did not seem to have said very much nor its presence appreciated by the rest.

**Charity Concert**

A special charity concert was given at the Hibiya Public Hall last Wednesday evening. Those who took part in it were U. Nobechi (piano) with Liszt's Liebestraum, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 and Chopin's Polonaise, Op. 53; Shizuko Chiba (Mezzosoprano), with a Japanese song and a selection from Bizet's "Carmen"; K. Sasada (soprano) with three Japanese songs and arias from Puccini's "La Boheme" and Mascagni; The Tokyo String Quartet playing a Quartet, Op. 17, by Otaka; Mary Estelle Iwamoto (violin) with Beethoven-Romance in F major and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen"; K. Izaki (soprano) with a selection of Japanese songs; and S. Inoue (piano) with Beethoven's "Turkish March", Mozart's "Turkish March" and Schubert's "Military March." Most of the items were by special request.

Among the singers, Shizuko Chiba (mezzosoprano) delighted the audience with her deep quality of singing voice and dramatic depiction. A Quartet by Otaka was an interesting composition and especially the second and the third Movements were written very effectively. Mary Estelle Iwamoto played the Beethoven-Romance with an unaffected style and the purity of her tone was a source of pleasure.

# *Negro Riots Flare Up in U.S. As Racial Issue Aggravates*

### Frequent Clashes With Whites Occurring in Many Cities Claim Big Casualties; Maltreatment Continues As Oppressed Seek Social Equality

By Our Foreign Editor

Since the advent of this year, Negro riots have flared up increasingly in the United States, reflecting the aggravation of the burning race question surrounding the American Negro.

Within the short span of several weeks in the summer of this year, racial clashes have numbered 28 cases occurring over the length and breadth of the United States resulting in the death and injury of over 57 persons. They broke out in Detroit, Birmington, Mobile, Georgia, Mariana in Florida, Los Angeles, New York, El Pas, in Texas, Mississippi and Philadelphia. They ranged from Negro riots causing the death of two persons and injuries to 37 as in the Birmington clash to riots affecting Negro organizations, clashes within the United States armed forces, clashes arising from the forceful prevention of Negro soldiers trying to pit their arms to Negro uprisings as in Detroit and friction between Negro soldiers and white American civilians.

The Detroit classes are representative of these uprisings so it may be pertinent to recount them at length. During the 1920's, many hundreds of thousands of Negroes migrated into the city from the various Southern States to be followed in the 1930's by corresponding numbers of white laborers from the South who brought with them their anti-racial feelings, among whom were veteran battle-scarred anti-racial agitators.

**Negro Hatred Mounts**

With the birth of a national organization of the Klu Klux Klan, formed on the basis of Communist cells, they planted their members in such organizations as the United Aut mobile Workers and some 16,000 of their number in national societies. They also spread their members among the clergy who concentrated in Detroit to preach the anti-Negro propaganda from the pulpit. Thus, the anti-Negro Movement took on organization and with it a more positive character.

Another facet in this anti-racialism is seen in the union of landowning entrepreneurs with industrialists to plan the guaranteeing of Negroes from specified districts and to obstruct the settlement plans of the Negroes in the post-war era. The Negroes, thus, have been forced into difficulties in their housing problems. Those whites making a living by such endeavors have increased together with the atmosphere of surcharged discontent.

Although it is reported that there are some among the Negroes whipping up mass instigation for an Ethiopia in a Pacific Federation reportedly under the hand of the Japanese, the truth of the question is highly problematical. Rather it should be viewed as instigations brought on by the challenging attitude of the whites themselves. Such a situation permeates the North in various degrees of intensity.

There are three prime reasons for the recent aggravation of the Negro question in the United States.

Firstly, the self-awakening of the Negro masses themselves is noticeable, especially the demand for equality arising from the emergence of the Negro's self-esteem as a soldier. The present war has had profound influence on the Negro's general view on life and has had an impact in intensifying his demands for equality.

Looking upon the current war as a war to wipe out the oppressors, the Negro's desires to realize a status of equality by taking advantage of this opportunity has heightened consciously. He has seen the various races recoup their independence overnight and he has, moreover, been susceptible to American propaganda as to their war aims and has concluded that what the United States proposes to realize abroad should all the more be realized within the United States itself.

**Negroes Seek Equality**

Negro leaders are unanimous in pointing out the incongruity of the existence of white and black racial lines within the United States even while they voice they are fighting the present war for the freedom and equality of the world. The more vigorous of the Negro leaders call upon the Americans, reminding them of the realization of their war objectives, while the moderates among the Negroes advocate efforts to contribute as much as possible toward the current war with the aim of gaining equality at one sweep through seizing the right to voice their desires at the world assembly where post-war problems would be mooted.

Such viewpoints have begun to settle down into the Negro masses as a whole. Especially among the Negro soldiers is this true for they make it clear that there should be no racial demarcation lines when it comes to the question of serving one's country. Aroused by such ideas as they are, the Negro has gone forth to battle for his stand so that the direct causes for many of the riots has been this question. (It is reported that there are many cases of white policemen shooting and killing Negro soldiers because of their attitude on this question.)

Concretely speaking, the Negro's demands for equality are for equality in factories, equality in the army and equality before the law.

With regard to the question of equality of Negroes in the factories, some reform has taken place pressed as the United States is by the lack of manpower under the exigencies of war. White employers have been forced out of necessity to hire Negroes in factories where heretofore Negroes were exempt. Rationing system for Negro employees has been adopted. Hiring difficulties of "closed shops" have forced them to give Negro soldiers work permits and second class membership cards.

However, the number of Negro workers in war industries number no more than 1,000,000, most of whom are employed in positions below semi-skilled worker levels. Thus, the situation does not go so far as to satisfy the Negro's hopes, for on top of this situation in the factory the Negro's desires for equality in the armed forces and before the law has not been considered at all. The Negro's condition is, therefore, one of profound discontent.

**Whites Fear Negroes**

Secondly, the cause for aggravation of America's anti-Negro movement arises from the fear entertained by the whites in the rising economic position of the Negro. The white American fears the rising tide of skilled and semi-skilled Negro laborers into the world of industry. Although the number of Negroes in industry has not as yet assumed proportions, the trend is noticeable. Even in those factories which were closed to Negroes before the war, inroads of American Negroes since the end of last year through this year have been considerable. Employments of skilled and semi-skilled Negro laborers has taken place in the shipbuilding industry, in airplane manufacturing plants and electric works.

The White Americans fear the continuation of this condition, unavoidable in the wartime period, into the post-war era. They anticipate that it will not be easy to chase out the Negro after the war, different in aspect though it might be from the conditions during the First World War. But the fact remains that the Negroes' bid into war industry has had tremendous impact upon the white industrial workers, resulting in the ever increasing tempo of racial antagonism against the Negro.

Aside from the direct economic interests involved as in the above, the white American has come to entertain racial fear toward the awakening national consciousness of the Negro. In the large cities where there are inadequate living facilities due to over-population, mutual friction has arisen in solving their daily problems. Lack of a unified policy by the federal cities, towns and villages has brought difficulties in solving these questions.

Meanwhile, the authorities of the Department of Justice have intentionally blinded themselves with regard to the fundamental points of the Negro problem. As in the Detroit case, the official report only cited the lack of Negro leaders and local conciliatory facilities with regard to newspaper agitation, while in other cases perse announcements denied that the riots were racial in character.

The Federal Government, on the other hand, has taken the stand not to handle at any time during the war cases of Negro suppression, believing that if they should take up this delicate question now it would whip up internal dissension of ramifying proportions.

**Congress Still Prejudiced**

The same attitude prevails in Congress where representatives from the South and those of the North fending Negro encroachment are against any change in the status of the Negr , a point of view accepted by the executive branch.

The business world, meantime, does not seriously ponder the question of Negro employment. According to the Fortune Magazine's survey appearing in the February issue, between 10 and 17.3 per cent of the 5,000 managers under survey were employing Negroes, two-thirds of whom, the magazine said, were below par in efficiency and thus unemployable.

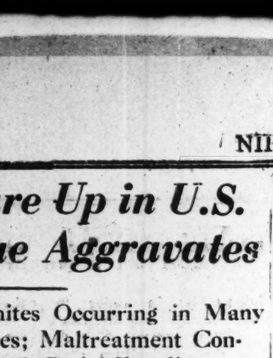
Moreover, the middle classes and the agriculturists of the South are taking pains to maintain their superior positions, while labor organizations and the agriculturists of the North are discriminatory toward the Negro laborer.

Among those who are unconsciously antagonistic are those who are extending sympathetic understanding to this Negro problem. They include among them the author of Brothers under the Skin, Carey McWilliam. On the basis of the National Fair Racial Practice Act, a Federal organ has been set up to handle the problem while Thomas Sancton, it is said, has organized a bureau in the State Department.

In official circles there is a Robert Wibery of the Negro Employment Training Division of the War Production Board, who has declared that it is necessary to secure the cooperation of the State authorities in reducing Negro antagonism of the whites. He has advocated that the equality of the Negro employee in industry and equality of the Negro in the nation's armed forces are pressing problems. Safeguards should be given, he said, to the Negro to whom it should be promised that he would not be forced out of his work before his fellow white employees with the termination of the war. However in the final analysis their voice is exceedingly small.

Thus, while the Negro's self-awakening has been accelerated by the impetus of war, the white American's deep-rooted antagonism is in the ascendency, aware as he is of this, to him, alarming trend in Negro affairs. Nevertheless, the general mass of Americans have not come to the point of realizing the seriousness of the question to consider the need of making counter-proposals. The Liberals among them, meantime, avoid touching upon the core of this vexing problem, while the authorities themselves merely scrape the surface and handle Negro cases only as they crop up to the fore from time to time.

Due to this fundamental non-settlement of the Negro question, therefore anti-racial feeling between the Negroes and the whites are likely to mount in intensity, boding nothing but a turn for the worse with regard to the future of the Negro question in e United States.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Stop this... "DON'T SHAKE HANDS WITH A NIGGER" IS OFFICERS' ORDERS TO WHITE SOLDIERS AT CAMP UPTON

Stop this... NEGRO SOLDIERS AT WILMINGTON, N.C., "IN SOLITARY" BECAUSE OF THEIR PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION ON CAMP BUSES

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20TH
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**This poster indicates what is happening in the United States today. Negro soldiers, as this protest against racial discrimination shows, were thrown into "solitary confinement" because they protested against segregation on camp buses.**

## Thai Newsmen Visit Times

**S. Dh. Semanil, editor of The Thai Mai of Bangkok, left, and Somphan Khandha Javana, editor of the Thai Rasdr Daily News, right, called on Toshi Go, President of the Nippon Times, with whom they are shown. Both were delegates to the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers.**

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

December 3

Official German War communique. Due to heavy rainfall the fighting in the southern sector of the Eastern front decreased in intensity yesterday. Only in the salient, southwest of Kremenchug and in the area of Cherkassy, lively fighting activity prevailed. Twenty-six Soviet tanks were destroyed.

In the central sector the renewed pressure of the enemy against the German positions round Gomel was weaker. In the stubborn and embittered defense fighting of the past few days the Main-Franconian Fourth tank division under the command of Lt. General von Dracken and the Bavarian 296th infantry division under the command of Lt. General Kullmer have frustrated all Soviet break-through attempts in spite of most difficult fighting conditions.

West of Smolensk the Soviets continued their attacks almost without interruption and threw new formations into the battle. In hard but successful fighting the attacks launched by 31 enemy riflemen divisions and strong tank formations were beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy.

Southwest and west of Nevel the German attacks made good headway in spite of stubborn resistance. No events of importance were reported from the remaining sectors of the Eastern front.

On the south Italian front the German positions in the western sector were subjected to strong artillery fire throughout the day. In the eastern sector the enemy carried out numerous strong attacks which were countered in embittered fighting. Local dents were sealed off. Over the entire front there was lively airforce activity on both sides.

During the numerous attacks by the Anglo-American air formations 16 enemy machines were shot down. During the night preceding December 3rd, strong German bomber formations attacked the enemy supply base of Bari in Apulia causing extensive destructions in the harbor district. Two freighters were sunk according to reports so far available. Another two ships laden with fuel or munitions were blown up. Numerous other freighters suffered considerable damage.

Strong British bomber formations made a new terror attack on the Reich capital last night. The air defense, which immediately went into action, inflicted considerable losses to the enemy. Fifty-three bombers were shot down. In Western Germany the bombs dropped by a few nuisance planes caused no damage worth mentioning.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1943


## America's Racial Psychosis

America's discriminatory treatment of the Negroes has again come to the fore through protests lodged last week by Negro employees of factories in Detroit against "second class membership cards" issued by the CIO. The fact that these Negroes had been mobilized for service in these plants for war production due to the lack of manpower makes the issue a serious one, so serious indeed that a Congressional investigation has been ordered.

The refusal of the CIO to accept Negro employees as bona fide members is merely in line with the traditional American attitude of persecuting the Negro masses in the United States and exploiting them when it serves their purpose. The activities of the Klu Klux Klan will always stand out as one of the darkest blots in American history. The Jim Crow cars of the Southern States show the utter contempt in which the Americans hold the Negroes. And there are countless other actions of merciless oppression of the Negroes which support the charge that the American mistreatment of these descendants of those people who were kidnapped and brought to America as slaves is one of the severest indictments against a so-called civilized nation.

When utilization of the Negro population is necessary, the American Government does not hesitate to do so. That is clear from the induction of Negroes into its armed forces since the outbreak of the current war. The praise that has been heaped upon the Negroes for their "patriotism" by American leaders and politicians, who formerly were foremost in their activities to keep the Negroes in "their place"—such as by depriving them of the right to exercise their franchise—disgustingly reveals the now all too well known fact that the Americans have no scruples whatsoever.

Under ordinary circumstances, the age-long discrimination of the Negroes should have ended when they wore Uncle Sam's uniforms. But it was not. The Negro soldiers were assigned the most menial tasks, such as polishing the shoes of their American superiors. In most cases they have been segregated from the regular army. No wonder the morale of the American forces is low, when comradeship and cooperation are sadly lacking.

With the need for harmony in all efforts, it would seem that the war should have alleviated the discriminatory treatment of the Negroes in the United States. But it has been the reverse. Therein lies the cause for the racial clashes in New York, Detroit and in other cities last summer. The clashes between Negro soldiers and white civilians in Detroit, for instance, took on an ominous note before order was finally restored.

The American discrimination of the Negro is based on the inexorable attitude of looking down on the colored races. This brings to mind the passage last week by the United States Congress of a bill to repeal the more than 60-year old Chinese Exclusion Act. It was nothing but a political expediency aimed at keeping Chungking from dropping out from the military lineup against Japan, and for no other purpose.

All this goes to show the unscrupulous attitude of the United States, which will do anything to advance its selfish ends in the war. The United States has criticized every policy of Japan since the Manchurian Incident as violations of international law, herself utterly disregarding the rights of others in pursuit of her imperialistic policy. The unlawful firing on Japanese hospital ships, despite repeated protests from Japan, is but an instance of America's utter lack of scruples. The latest instance of this was the cold-blooded sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru. In such manner does the enemy, which boasts of its respect for international law and the protection of liberty and independence, flaunts the laws of man and God.

Now that the war America deliberately provoked is not going exactly as she planned America's vague psychopathic racial fears are further complicated by a very real and definite fear that an awakened Asia may exact a reckoning for past American misdeeds and by the certainty that a united Asia will frustrate America's ambition for world domination.

Liberty, justice, equality already reign in Greater East Asia. The billion now free and united peoples of East Asia are already putting into practice among themselves the precept that all men are brothers. This precept is taught by all great world religions, including the Christian. Not until America, by searching self analysis and effective sublimation of her assertive desires, cures herself of her racial psychosis, will it be possible for the principles of justice, equality, freedom, and the true brotherhood of man prevail throughout the earth, as they now prevail in this region.

### Dawn on Mt. Fuji

Let him, who has a mind to enjoy, watch the dawn on Mount Fuji today. At six in the morning you must stand on the beach at Zushi and look. Before you, you will see the Sagami Sea with blue vapors whirling in the air, and along the horizon is a dim blue color. Unless you can trace Fuji's outline in the same dim blue to the north, perhaps you may not be able to find the mountains of Ashigara, Hakone and Izu all wrapped in the same color.

The sea and mountains are still sleeping.

Suddenly a line of pink trails sidelong above the summit of Fuji. Endure the cold air yet a little while, and watch again. See how the rosy light is nearing the summit second by second—first it is ten feet above, then five and three and one, till the top is reached. Fuji is about to wake from her sleep—now she is awake.

Look how the eastern edge of her summit has been painted pink. Now watch closely: while you game, the crimson hanging haze moves down, down, sweeping away Fuji's morning darkness, first from her shoulder, then from her breast, till a coral-pink mountain stands out against the sky. Her snowy skin is tinged with peach-color, she is beautiful in her transparency.

Fuji is now awake and clothed in rosy light. Look a little longer: the crimson haze is hanging over Oyama's head in the north and then moving to the Ashigara and Hakone hills. See how fast dawn's foosteps hurry after darkness! The crimson melts from the sky, followed by the deep blue, and Izu mountains have been dyed with peach color. When the rosy feet of dawn have passed over Amagi, then turn your eyes toward the foot of Fuji, and you will suddenly see two or three bright golden sails against the purple rock of Enoshima.

The sea is already awake. If you have patience to stand a little longer, you will see the awakening of Koshigoe Point over against Enoshima, and then that of Kotsubo Point. Then when your shadow falls long before you, you will see the vapors of the Sagami Sea dispersing, and the bright blue sea, like glass lying wide and calm at your feet.

Look up again at the mountains: their crimson has faded, and the sky has changed from yellow to blue. And Fuji, clothed in white snow, rises high in the glorious sky.

Let him, who may appreciate it, watch the awakening of Fuji. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

### The Mountains of Joshu

The sound of looms, the smoke of filature factories, and the immense number of mulberry trees, these all belong to the province of Joshu. But what I love to see there best are the mountains towering high above multitudes of mulberry trees—Akagi, Haruna and Myogi close by, and in the far distance, Mt. Asama, and the mountain ranges of Kai and Chichibu, also those of Nikko, Ashio and the mountains on the Echigo borders. Some are of curious shape, and others lofty and gigantic. From earth to heaven they rise up, grand and imposing.

Getting quite tired of walking along a road in the midst of the endless mulberry trees, I casually raised my eyes and delighted myself by gazing upon these mountains, forever lifting their noble heads to the blue sky.

Great men, like others, take part themselves in the hardships of daily life, yet their minds always rise up bravely toward the Heaven, like these mountains.

Each time I visit Joshu, I feel as if the mountains were whispering such thoughts to me. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

## A Year Ago Today

**December 5, 1942**

Two 1,500-ton transports received direct hits and six other transports of the same type were severely damaged when a Japanese Army air formation sighted a 40-ship convoy sailing for Chittagong, near the India-Burma border from the west and immediately launched an attack. During the course of the raid extensive damage was done to the harbor facilities. The convoy, escorted by one cruiser and five gunboats, included 20 transports of 1,500 to 2,000 tons and 20 vessels of 500 tons.

* * *

With the tremerdous rise in the war expenditures of Britain since the beginning of the current war, and with the heavy deficit in its annual income through loss of its foreign trade, the London Government, is as worried in the matter of its financial resources as it is over the serious setbacks being suffered by its forces in military operations.

* * *

The British steamer, Nova Scotia, 6,796 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality in the Indian Ocean, at a point 286 kilometers from Lourenco Marques. Another British ship was also torpedoed off the eastern coast of Africa and sunk.

* * *

Disturbances against the British and De Gaullist regime have started in Belgian Congo and the inhabitants have refused to offer labor service. In order to cope with the situation, the De Gaullist troops have been mobilized and many natives at various places have been massacred.

## EDUCATION, RELIGION JOINED INSEPARABLY IN PHILIPPINES

### Industrialization and Agriculture Will Work Hand in Hand Toward Progress of Islands

A round-table discussion on the problems and aspirations of the Philippine Republic was held at the Manila Hotel under the auspices of the Jikyoku Joho. The participants in the discussion were Gabriel Manalac, Assistant-Director of the Department of Educational Welfare and one of the foremost educational leaders of the Philippines; Cornelio Barmaceda, Sectional Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and a member of the first Philippine Inspection Party to Japan; Andre Castello, Inspector of the Department of Finance; Gregorio Saide, Professor at Santo Tomas University and author of books on religion and history; and Arturo Tolentino, Director of the Luzon branch of the Kalibapi and recipient of the Greater East Asia Ministry's award in the recent essay contest conducted by this magazine on the theme, "Construction of Greater East Asia."

Reporter: Heretofore, the people of the Philippines have been generally looked upon as being indolent and lacking in will-power. This malicious slander was due to a wrong educational policy, was it not?

Manalac: That's right. This pessimistic tendency is clearly revealed in the literature and music of the Philippines. I believe that hereafter we must place more importance on moral and physical development than on mere learning. We must follow more closely the philosophy that a "strong body harbors a strong mind" and pay more attention to the health of the growing youths. By developing citizens with healthy bodies and minds, we can rescue them from the inferiority complex acquired under American rule.

Reporter: What about the language problem in unifying the people?

Manalac: A sound civilization can be developed only when here exists a sound national language. I believe that the progress of the Philippines may be judged from the speed at which a national language is diffused throughout the country.

As a concrete measure, a plan is now under consideration by which for the initial year, first and second year students are to be taught in the Tagalog language. That is, while teaching Tagalog as a language, other subjects, such as mathematics and geography, are also to be taught in the Tagalog language. During the second year, this process is to be repeated for the first, second and third year students and so on. By following this process, I believe that in eight or ten years Tagalog will become the national language in the Philippines. Right now, the National Language Establishment Committee is busy compiling and publishing books and pamphlets for the diffusion of this national language.

**Training of Youths**

Reporter: To train the youths who are to inherit the national responsibilities is a big problem. Is there any plan in this connection?

Manalac: Up until now, the young men and women of the Philippines misguided by the influence of Americanized education were of the belief that the so-called "white collar" jobs—that is, soft, dignified jobs that do not require sweating of the brow—were the only kinds of work suitable for an educated person.

Our immediate task is to drive out this misguided conception and by means of a well directed vocational education teach the youths that it is the highest duty toward the country. I am of the opinion that hereafter our youths should select vocations that will be of service to the country.

Reporter: By the way, education and religion in the Philippines seem to be inseparably related. Is much as a new order for education has been launched, shouldn't there be a similar plan as regards religion? What is your opinion regarding this problem?

Said: I believe that there is a definite need for a new order in religion also. It cannot be said that the Catholic religion has completely penetrated into the lives of the people.

For instance, formerly the Archbishop of Manila was not a Filipino, but an American. At the Catholic Conference held in 1929, the late Bishop Mercedes introduced a resolution that the selection of the highest ranking priest should be left in the hands of the Filipino people, but the then American Archbishop Doherty suppressed the resolution, causing much resentment among the Filipino people.

The religious disturbances in the past were not caused by any ill-feeling against the religion itself, but were due to resentment against the pressure of foreign religious workers. The revolt against Spain, for instance, was not a revolt against Catholicism, but against the Government of Spain and her methods of propagating the religion. This was proved by the fact that the leaders of the revolution were all staunch Catholics who attended prayer meetings even in the midst of the revolution.

In short, as long as the office of the Church is in the hands of other than Filipino priests, problems are bound to arise between the religious circle and the Republic. A Filipino President and a Filipino head of the Church, only then will there be complete harmony and peace.

**Group Is Catholic**

Barmaceda: The establishment of an independent Philippine Church under the leadership of a Filipino Bishop is an indication of the trend. This new group is Catholic in every respect and was established only as a protest against pressure of foreign religious heads.

Tolentino: Speaking of religion, if our religion is to be Philippinized all religious matters should be left in the hands of the Filipinos themselves. Now that we have cut off our connections with the Anglo-Saxons, it seems funny to continue to have an archbishop linked with the Anglo-Saxons.

Manalac: Only by complete severance from the Anglo-Saxons will we have unity in our Church. There is no difference in the teachings of the old and new Church. The split was due primarily to the presence of foreign heads in our Church. Now that this cancer has been removed, the Church for the Filipinos (under Filipino priests) will without doubt contribute in no small measure toward the unity of all the people of the Philippines.

Reporter: Marking this auspicious occasion, we think that the history of the Philippines should be rewritten. We think that in place of the corrupt and disgraceful "History of the Philippines for the Spanish or the Americans" as heretofore, there should be a "History of the Philippines for the Filipinos." What is your opinion?

Said: The fact is, I am thinking of writing just such a history right now. The time has come when a true History of the Philippines can be written. In writing this new history we must first of all consider the history of the islands prior to the invasion of the Spanish.

All our history books either cover this stage of our history in just a single paragraph or omit it entirely. What a shame to think that the History of the Philippines begins with the "discovery" of the islands by Magellan. We must put more history prior to the Spanish rule. If studying into our early history we can make our youths realize that their ancestors were fine, hard-working, noble people their pride in being a Filipino will naturally follow.

Reporter: It must be a difficult task, from the standpoint of materials.

Said: Exactly. Our first big task is to collect the materials. The culture and civilization that existed prior to the Spanish invasion were entirely destroyed by the Spanish, and for this reason, we must travel to Java, Malay, Sumatra, Burma and other neighboring regions and make every effort to collect materials. We ourselves, know very little about our country before the Spanish invasion.

In writing the new history, special emphasis must be placed on the relationship of our country with the other countries of Greater East Asia. The only historical works of Japan touch on our country, but there is no mention of Japan in our literary history. It is, indeed, a regrettable state of affairs. In the final analysis, after 300 years we are at the starting point in our history.

**Financial Affairs**

Reporter: We would like now to ask Professor Castello regarding the general economical and financial affairs, especially the financial affairs of the country.

Castello: As regards general economics, the present war has brought to light all the weaknesses and faults of our economic system. Even prior to the war, our country was far from self-sufficient in many of our daily necessities. This has been greatly aggravated by the war due to the stoppage of foreign trade.

One of the most urgent problems that the Philippine Republic must solve is the acquisition of self-sufficiency in daily necessities, such as food, clothing and shelter. There is ample land to produce all we need and the problem, after all, is to cultivate more land. Another urgent task is to standardize the living conditions of the people.

Reporter: What is your opinion regarding the financial problems?

Castello: The greater part of the national income prior to the war came from foreign trade. With the stoppage of foreign trade a marked decrease in the national income is only natural, and it naturally follows that the necessary revenues must be raised through taxation and floating of loans. Formerly, the national bonds of the Philippine Government were all floated in the United States and if we wanted to buy any, we had to go to New York to do so.

Barmaceda: Controlled economy is now in force, but I believe the control must be more strictly enforced. I believe the first of all we must increase the production of basic products. Secondly, we must establish strong organs to enforce the control and thirdly, we must educate the people toward a sympathetic understanding of the problem.

Reporter: Heretofore, the Philippines was an agricultural country. What is your opinion regarding the industrialization that is presently going on?

Barmaceda: In order to gain self sufficiency, industrialization is naturally necessary. This does not mean that agriculture should be neglected. Industrialization and agriculture must work hand in hand toward the progress of the country.

Reporter: The progress of the independent Philippines depends on whether or not she can stand on her own feet economically. Is there any idea or plan as to the construction of a self-sufficient nation?

**Position in East Asia**

Barmaceda: Production of domestic requirements is, of course, necessary, but we must not lose sight of our position in Greater East Asia.

For the time being, we must continue importing our necessary commodities from Japan and other countries, but gradually we must take into consideration our available land, climatic conditions and natural resources to establish new industries, not only to meet domestic demands, but also to export surpluses to other regions of Greater East Asia.

Castello: The Philippines can export many commodities such as sugar, hemp, lumber and minerals. To offer these commodities, I believe, is one of the duties of the Philippines as a member of Greater East Asia.

Reporter: In conclusion, we would like to ask Mr. Tolentino regarding the strengthening of the independent spirit among the people.

Tolentino: The Kalibapi has taken on the greater role of uniting the people. To do this it is our task to make the people understand the character and significance of independence.

Reporter: As regards national feelings, what are the basic ideals on which to guide the destiny of the Philippine Republic?

Tolentino: For the beginning we must advance in line with the Philippine Doctrine, that is, Pre-Philippinism. This means to drive out from the minds of the people the old conception that white skin denoted superiority and instill pride in them for being Filipinos. It means to awaken them to the realization that they are the off-springs of a fine and industrious race and that the Philippines is an integral part of Greater East Asia. It means to make them conscious of the fact that prosperity in Greater East Asia means prosperity for the Philippines. To advocate pre-Philippinism is an urgent problem as a good part of our people have yet to fully realize the deep significance of self-sacrifice.

Reporter: In connection with that, we often hear of the term "mutual destiny." What is your interpretation?

Tolentino: I firmly believe that the power and authority to guide our destinies have returned to East Asia. Human power originated in East Asia and gradually spread throughout the western hemisphere. History repeats itself. The driving power has again rotated back to its starting point.

Historically, the peoples of Greater East Asia all originated from the Mongoloid race. Our ancestors are the same and we should all be united. To think that the power of the world originated from this part of the world throws light on our interpretation of mutual destiny.

## *Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS*

**By ASATARO MIYAMORI**

**Viscount Okabe**
**Minister of Education**

To Students Starting for the Front

Umi yukan Yama mata sora wo
Yukantomo
Wakodo no kadode Ooshiku mo
aruka.

How bravely they set out:—
The young men who will fight
On seas, in mountains and
In air, with all their might.

The above verse, set to music by Professor Yoshihisa Noritsugi, was sung at a farewell meeting held on October 25, at the stadium of the Meiji Shrine, in honor of thousands of student-warriors.

**Yoshihisa Norisugi**
**The president of the Tokyo Music School.**

A Reply to the Above Poem

Ooshikuzo Shiko no mitate to Ide
yukan
Kabane wa mizuki Kusa musu
mademo.

As humble shields of our Sovereign,
We will march and fight dauntless,
Until our corpses are in water
soaked,
Or overgrown with grasses.

N. B. "Our corpses . . . . " is adapated from following poem by Yakamochi Ohtomo, a prominent poet (718-785), represented in the Manyoshu Anthology:

Umi yukaba Mizuku kabane Yama
yukaba Kusa-musu kabane
Ohkimi no Heni koso shinamo
Kaerimi wa sezi.

At sea be my corpse water-soaked,
On land be it with grass
o'ergrown,
Let me die fighting by my
Sovereign,
Never will I look home and
moan.

## JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

**Kamo Mabuchi**

**By SANTARO**
**Of the Nippon Times Staff**

**Part III**

Some time in 1742 a sensational event broke in the literary firmament of Yedo, which, though lost on the masses at the time, constitutes one of the most significant episodes in the progress of National Learning. It caused the exit from the central stage of Kokugaku in Yedo of the plucky scholar Kada Arimaro, the famous son of Arimaro, and the entry in his place of Kamo Mabuchi, the subject of this story. Arimaro's retreat was effected in as spectacular a manner as Mabuchi's advance; it was thus a double event of exceptional interest in the cultural history of Yedo.

Kada Arimaro came down to Yedo in 1728, when only 23 years old, as delegate of his father, bearing the famous "Keibun" (memorial to the Shogun) on the establishment of a school for national learning, and since stayed in Yedo to be on hand in case the matter should make favorable development. The matter did make favorable development. For the Keibun gave a good impression to the Shogunate authorities, and Arimaro, who was a young man of temperament as well as a considerable scholar, especially learned in the Laws and Ceremonies of the Imperial Court, in which his father was a great authority, was given a position in the Shogunate as a sort of adviser on matters pertaining to ancient literature and Court Ceremonies.

By this time the importance of Kokugaku was highly appreciated in the Shogunate as a token of which it may be stated that the Government issued an unusual edict in November of the same year in which Kada's Keibun was presented, exhorting the study of national literature. This, we might suppose, was one of the fruits borne by the Keibun. There was another and more potent factor which prompted the extraordinary edict. It was none other than the Shogun Yoshimune. He had found his loyalist inspiration in the "Reigi Ruiten" (Book of Court Ceremonies) compiled in 1686 by his illustrious ancestor, Mitsukuni (reference was made to this book in our story on Mitsukuni).

**Yoshimune's Loyalty**

The Reigi Ruiten was directly responsible for the Shogun's resolve to resuscitate the Taishosai (grand festivities accompanying the ceremony of Enthronement) which had long been neglected. Thus in 1738 at the particular request of the Shogun Yoshimune the Taishosai was revived in celebration of the enthronement of the Sakuramachi Tenno which had taken place two years previously (1736). On this historic occasion the Shogunate appointed Kada Arimaro as expert in Court Ceremonies to be present at the various Taishosai functions to prepare a report on the proceedings. To Arimaro, then a spirited young man of 33, full of confidence in his ability for this task, it was a great opportunity as well as a privilege, and he was determined to do his best. Indeed, he did his best, or perhaps a trifle more than his best. Two books were the result of his labors, produced in the year after the Taishosai, and one of them, entitled "Taishosai Benmo" (Taishosai popularly explained), contained matter, which, in the opinion of Court nobles of Kyoto, was "secret" and "sacred" and should not have been made public. The Shogunate was duly informed of this "irreverent" offense in polite but unmistakable words, so that the least they could do as a save-face was to "punish" the offender. In November 1740 accordingly Arimaro was sentenced to "100 days' heimon" (home-imprisonment) after which he was quietly relieved of his position. But due to the nature of his "crime" much sympathy was felt for him, and the result was his employment in the Tayasu family of Tokugawa Munetaka as one of his scholar vassals.

Such was the genesis of Arimaro's connection with the House of Tayasu, and just as the unfortunate episode of Taishosai book was beginning to be forgotten he made himself the cause of another "literary trouble" for which he seemed to have a special talent. This time it was his famous "Kokka Hachiron" (eight essays on national poetry) presumably written at the special request of Munetaka. (This book, by the way, is read to this day, much prized among all scholars interested in the history of Waka-composing, it being recently reproduced in cheap reprint by the enterprising Iwanami Publishing Company). Though it contains not much of what may seem objectionable in the light of the evolution since made in the popular conception of Waka, yet it was considered at the time to breathe dangerous thought, rank heresy, outrageous heterodoxy. His Lordship at once wrote a refutation of it, and gave a copy of this to Kamo Mabuchi who in his turn felt himself bound to write an essay, half expostulatory and half apologetic, attacking and defending, or rather completing the incomplete and immature opinion of his young friend. The literary world of Yedo laughed, frowned, shrugged its shoulders, and was, in short, tremendously amused.

For reaping this whirlwind the daimyo Munetaka knew that he was in a maximum degree blamable. It soon transpired that when at first his Lordship commanded him to write his views on Waka, Arimaro declined the honor, pleading that his speciality was in Court Ceremonies, etc., and that Waka for him was a mere dilettantish hobby, having no more than an amateur's opinion on the subject. "That would all the more interesting," the daimyo insisted, and told him to go on and write his own views, aside from such views he might have learned from his father. So the young scholar went home and wrote "his own views" on poetry, embodied in the Kokka Hachiron, the whole thing executed in three days. It was a hasty work done by one with a hasty temper.

**Heresy Punished**

Arimaro declared that the art of Waka composing "is outside the realm of proper learning, and therefore has no utility value either as a means of education or as an aid to the administration of State." Especially useless in his opinion were "such Tanka as are turned out by Court nobles of Kyoto, whose work is too weak and effeminate—all willow, willow." "Such specimens," he blurted out with withering scorn, "even I, a mere amateur, can produce by the hundred at a sitting, but what is the use of manufacturing such trash?"

This was the spirit underlying his argument in Kokka Hachiron, and little wonder Munetaka was alarmed. He, a daimyo poetaster and patron of Kokugaku, was a man who took Waka rather seriously as an indispensable instrument of moral culture and of enlightened rule. As to the "willowy imbecility" of Kyoto nobles' effusions, it seems that the wound to his pride inflicted by the 100 days' heimon three years previously had not been wholly healed. The matter became known of course both to Shogunate and to Kyoto, and the upshot of it was that his Lordship Munetaka was graciously pleased to accept Arimoto's resignation.

Kada Arimaro, however, was a man of social station who had a home to return to and a profession to follow at Fushimi, and was not put out as ordinary stipend-earners would be if suddenly discharged, and moreover, in this case he had not entirely forfeited the confidence of his Lordship, who, if he could, would fain have kept him on, so the daimyo continued to show him marks of goodwill though the formal relation of lord and vassal was cut. Before he took his leave of Yedo, Arimaro recommended to his Lord his senior friend, Kamo Mabuchi, as his successor, and then went home, as it were, in big strides, his head bathed in a halo of scholar martyr, and declaring that the cause of his leaving Tayasu House was due to "reasons of scholarly conscience."

After an appropriate delay which dimmed the memory of the unfortunate Arimaro episode, Kamo Mabuchi was formally installed as scholar-adviser in the service of Tokugawa Munetake. It was in 1746 when he was just 50 years old.

**(To Be Continued)**

### The Chestnut Tree

The chestnut is a rustic. The bark and leaves are indeed rugged and rough. Above all it has an abatis of burs, and armor of thick skin and moreover an underwear dyed with shibu. And indeed in its inside is hidden the sweet nut, and however much it may dislike outward show and flattery, still is it not too much to be like this? Yes, I love the chestnut.

In the place where I lived for about two years there were many chestnut trees. It was indeed delightful to see the blossoms resembling exactly in shape and color the shoulder straps of naval officers blooming on the thick and green branches reflecting themselves on the blue sky; again it was cool and refreshing to listen to the sound of the gently breeze passing through the dark branches. There was one chestnut tree by the side of the well. In the early part of the winter its large leaves withered and fell, making a pile of dead leaves. Often I used to get up at dusk and see the moon of dawn hanging on the branches with a few leaves. When I sought autumn scenery in the depth of the mountains a Shichara, I happened to see huge stumps of chestnut trees which were partly burned and hollows were made near the roots. Perhaps they had gone through a forest fire, but it was delightful to find a number of trees springing out of the roots of the large stumps, their large branches spreading wide, and their leaves turning light yellow.

Though it is rather vexing to step on chestnut burs while groping in the mountain pass, yet going farther in the depth of the mountain singing the song—"Fallen leaves fill the bare mountain," one must feel a magnanimous serenity in observing the chestnut burs spontaneously splitting open and the nuts dropping. Priest Jakunen sang, "Yama fukami mine no sasagiri hara hara to niwa ni chirishiku Ohara no sato" (Deep in the mountain little chestnuts falling in drops were scattered in the village of Ohara.)—(From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")